

DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS

A. Definitions of military organization terms:

1. Federal agencies: The Department of Defense (DOD), the three military departments (Army, Navy, and Air Force), the military services (Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps) and the U.S. Coast Guard when operating as part of the Navy. (NOTE: The Coast Guard is normally an agency under the Department of Transportation and not considered a “military organization”.)
2. Armed forces of the U.S.: The Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard (when operating as part of the Navy).
3. Reserve components of the armed forces of the U.S.: The Army Reserve, the Army National Guard of the U.S. (ARNGUS), the Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, the Air Force Reserve, the Air National Guard of the U.S. (ANGUS), and the Coast Guard Reserve, when operating as part of the Navy.
4. Auxiliary of the armed forces of the U.S.: The Civil Air Patrol (CAP) is an auxiliary of the Air Force and the Coast Guard Auxiliary.
5. National Guard Bureau: The National Guard Bureau is a military command which reports to the Secretary of the Army. It is not authorized to hold real estate.
6. State military departments or agencies: The SNG is comprised of the Army National Guard (ARNG) and the Air National Guard (ANG). The SNG and the naval militia make up the organized militia.

EXPLANATORY NOTE: Members of the SNG serve not only as members of the organized State militia, but also as members of the ready reserves in either the ARNGUS or the ANGUS. Since it is part of the organized militia of the several States, the SNG is not defined as a reserve component of the armed forces of the U.S. and training of the SNG is the preserve of the States, although Congress can prescribe the substance of such training. The SNG may be “called” into Federal service only to suppress insurrections, repel invasions, and execute the laws of the U.S. The ARNGUS and ANGUS may be “ordered” to active duty as reserves of the U.S. Armed Forces for any purpose specified by Congress in a statute, including training. However, members and units of the ARNGUS and ANGUS, with rare exceptions, perform their training in SNG status and not as part of the armed forces of the U.S., except when training outside the U.S. While on Federal active duty, ARNGUS and ANGUS personnel are relieved from their duties in the SNG. Federal active duty orders for ARNGUS and ANGUS units and personnel under certain circumstances may be vetoed by the Governors of the several States pursuant to limited authority conferred upon the Governors by Federal legislation. The SNG is armed and supported largely with Federal funds, and it is organized, disciplined, governed, and administered under both Federal and State laws. State military departments or similar State agencies supervise the militia activities of the SNG units.

7. Coast Guard: The Coast Guard is part of the Department of Transportation unless operating as part of the Navy. Under emergency conditions, the Coast Guard becomes part of the Navy.

B. Other definitions and acronyms

AFO All Field Offices

AD Assistant Director

airspace The area above the surface of the earth. The “Navigable Airspace” starts at 200 feet above ground level to infinity and is regulated by the FAA (49 U.S.C., Appendix §1301). The FAA may allocate airspace below 200 feet, usually around airports, under military special use airspace and missile/artillery firing ranges, but coordinates as required by regulation with the surface land owner.

ANG Air National Guard (State)

ANGUS Air National Guard of the United States (Federal)

AO Authorized Officer

ARNG Army National Guard (State)

ARNGUS Army National Guard of the United States (Federal)

BLM Bureau of Land Management

chaff Chaff is product used by aircraft to confuse enemy radar. Each time chaff is released, tens of thousands of silicon filaments with the diameter of a human hair, varying in length up to about 4 inches, and covered with aluminum are released from the aircraft.

CAP Civil Air Patrol, an auxiliary of the Air Force (Federal)

casual use The concept that public lands may be used without a specific authorization for activities which have essentially no impact on the environment and other land users. This includes individual or family size activities such as hiking, overnight camping, hunting, floating, climbing, rock hounding.

CFR Code of Federal Regulations

COE U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. While this is the acronym that many

people use and we are using in this IM, the Army preferred acronym is USACE. The Army uses COE for Chief of Engineers, the Commanding General of the USACE.

CSAR	Combat Search and Rescue. This is search and rescue set within a combat environment involving the coordination of air to air and air to ground personnel. Some scenarios use “aggressor” forces to simulate a rescue under hostile conditions. The aggressor force may use blank ammunition and on occasion use pyrotechnic simulators representing hand grenades or mortars.
DA	Department of the Army
DAF	Department of the Air Force
DOD	Department of Defense
DOI	Department of Interior
DON	Department of the Navy
DOT	Department of Transportation
EA	Environmental Assessment. A NEPA document.
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement. A NEPA document.
Engle Act	Act of August 28, 1958; 43 U.S.C. 158
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
flares	Flares are pyrotechnic devices used for signaling, illumination or as a heat source decoy. Civilian use of signal flares range from highway safety flares to emergency signal flares shot into the air from a boat. Military use of flares for signaling purposes are similar to civilian uses. The military also uses flares to light (illuminate) an area; these flares are normally suspended under a parachute so the flare falls to earth at a much slower rate. Military aircraft also eject flares which provide a greater heat signature (source) than their engine heat for the purpose of confusing heat seeking missiles.
FLPMA	Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976; 43 U.S.C. 1701
IA/NRCG	Interagency Airspace/Natural Resources Coordination Group - a staff level organization to coordinate and resolve airspace issues among agencies flying aircraft and natural resource management

agencies. Issues include both flight operations and safety, and environmental issues.

IM	Instruction Memorandum. An internal BLM policy document.
IMLUCC	Interagency Military Land Use Coordination Committee - this is a policy organization at the Assistant Secretary/Deputy Under Secretary/Deputy Assistant Secretary level to resolve issues and provide guidance for the DOD, DOI, USDA, and DOT related to military use of Federal lands and airspace.
LIDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
MRTFB	Major Range and Test Facility Base - these are the major training ranges and test facilities that are the most critical installations of the U.S. military.
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969; 42 U.S.C. 4321
organic act	The basic legislative guidance giving an agency's mission and responsibilities.
P.L.	Public Law
property	“The term ‘property’ means any interest in property except (1) the public domain; lands reserved and dedicated for national forest or national park purposes; minerals in lands or portions of lands withdrawn or reserved from the public domain which the Secretary of the Interior determines are suitable for disposition under the public land mining and mineral leasing laws; and lands withdrawn and reserved from the public domain except lands or portions of lands so withdrawn or reserved which the Secretary of the Interior, with the concurrence of the Administrator [General Services Administration], determines are not suitable for return to the public domain for disposition under the general public-land laws because such lands are substantially changed in character by improvements or otherwise; (2) . . .” (40 CFR 472(d))
public domain lands	The lands of the United States acquired by treaty with European powers and American Indian tribes.
public lands	Any land and interest in land owned by the U.S. within the several States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the BLM, without regard to how the U.S. acquired ownership, except— (1) lands located on the Outer Continental Shelf; and

(2) lands held for the benefit of Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos.
(FLPMA, sec.103(e))

RADAR	Radio Detection and Ranging
R&PP	Recreation and Public Purposes Act (43 U.S.C. 869)
real property	See “property”
R/W	Right-of-way is an easement, lease, permit, or license to occupy, use, or traverse public lands granted for the purpose listed in Title V of FLPMA. (FLPMA, sec. 103(f))
SAR	Search and Rescue
SNG	State National Guard
Sikes Act	The Sikes Act (16 U.S.C. §670a) requires the Secretary of Defense to carry out a program for the conservation and rehabilitation of natural resources on military installations, and identifies the requirements for cooperative planning to implement the program.
telemetry	The process of measuring a quantity (as pressure, speed, or temperature) and transmitting the result by radio to a distant station and there indicating or recording the quantity measured.
TFR	Temporary Flight Restrictions
U.S.	United States
USACE	See “COE”
U.S.C.	United States Code. The codified laws of the United States.
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USPFO	United States Property and Financial Officer. The military has a Federal employee (usually a uniformed officer, but may be civilian) in each State who is responsible for the Federal real property, including withdrawn public domain lands, which the State National Guard is authorized to use. In essence, this person is the “property book officer” for this property.
withdrawal and reservation	Withdrawal means withholding an area of Federal land from settlement, sale, location or entry, under some or all of the general land laws, for the purpose of limiting activities under those laws in order to maintain other public values in the area or reserving the

area for a particular public purpose or program; or transferring jurisdiction over an area of Federal land, other than “property” governed by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act, as amended (40 U.S.C. 472) from one department, bureau or agency to another department, bureau or agency. (FLPMA, sec.103(j))

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